AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

SESSION OF 1856.

FIRST DAY-WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20. Prem Our Own Reporters.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856. Lost night and this morning there was at the hotels here a grand registering of the rejentation names of the country. A flood of professors and doctors in all departments of estence came with the watery flood, and Albany was doubly inundated. The rainy, comfort-less weather outside however only hightens the warmth of friendly greetir ge after the year's separation. Mest of the faces are old; note of the Euro pean savants, who, it was hoped, would add interest this meeting, have been able to come. But the ablest men of our Continent are here. Agassiz, Hall of Albany, Wm. B. Rogers, Whitney, W. P. Bicke, and others, represented the Geological section; Peirce, J. P. Cocke, W shoott Gibbs, Henry, Horsford, Mit. chell of Cincint ati and others, the section of Muthe-matics and Plasics; Lecente, Wyman, Gray and others the section of Natural History. One of the most noted men present is Dr. Robert Hare of Philadelphia, who is said to have a paper with him upon the movement of I enderable bedies, and audible sounds preduced the rough unknown means. It is supposed that unknown i'a this connection means spiritual.

At 10 & o'cloc's the Association was called to order by the President, Sames Hall of Albany, and opened

with preyer by Dr. SPRAGUE.
Pr. of. JAS. HALL, President of the Association, then made a short address expressing his reluctance to acby the Assectation. He spoke of the universality of Science, and ficticed that the Society was not confined to the limits of the United States. They had not met to proclaim dogmas, their object was to communicate orly positive additions to Science. To those who were not n embers they might therefore excuse themselves for discussing questions under entirely scientific relations. He called their attention to the fact that the Associoté en was originated in Albany, although its first meeting was not held here; the first impulse was given to t by half a dozen men in an adjoining room himself, was the youngest of them He concluded by annous cing that the first business was a welcome by the Hen. Judge Parker, in behalf of the Local Com-

Judge PARKER spoke as follows: Judge PARKER spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Asso-CLATION: As a member of the Local Committee, the agreeable duty has devolved upon me of welcoming you at this tenth annual meeting of the Association to our State and city. We recur with pleasure to the fact that this is the second time we have been honored by your presence within the slast five years; and we trust our city may be found so desirable a point for the sittings of the Association, with reference to its locality, its public institutions, the love of science, and the energetic devotion of many here to its interest, as to lead to its selection frequently hereafter as the place of lead to its selection frequently hereafter as the place of meeting. We shall always stand ready to extend to all its members and to all who are attracted to its meetings, as we row do, a most cordial welcome. The hopes of science in this country center in this Association. It embraces the most learned men not only of hopes of science in this country center in this Associa-tion. It embraces the most learned men not only of our own country but of the whole American Conti-nent. We are proud of the reputations of our men of science, already commanding the respect and admira-tion of the Old World. Who is not proud of the reputations of Henry, Sullman, Hall, and Bache? Who does not rejoice that the love of science of the great Franklin is continued in his descendants? Who is not proud of Pierce, Mitchell, and Dana, and the many others who are by no means to be considered as for-Franklin is continued in his descendants? Who is how proud of Pierce, Mitchell, and Dana, and the many others who are by no means to be considered as forgotten on an occasion like this, because not specially named. Who does not rejoice that Agassiz, the great European Naturalist, was attracted to make our country his residence as well by the congeniality of his associates here, as by the wide field afforded for scientific exploration. We claim with pride our full share in the great scientific discoveries of the age. But we must never forget that Science has no country—that it is limited only by the Universe of God—that it is but the development of truth which pervades all the works of the Creator, revealed to its votaries in proportion to the merit with which it is pursued; rewarding, with its attainment, not only those who seek for knowledge for the intrinsee pleasure its acquisition affords, but blessing, in some form, the whole for knowledge for the intrinsec pleasure its acquisition affords, but blessing, in some form, the whole
human race by its benign aid to the advancement of
agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Science
this rewards all by affording to some the highest
nental chloyment, and to others a vast increase
of physical comforts. In the spirit of this universality
of Science, and in the hope of promoting more extensively the objects of this Association, an effort was
made to secure the attendance, at this meeting, of
n any of the learned men of Europe A general printed
cicular was addressed to the European savans, last
Winter, from the Association; but the invitations from
the local committee were not sent till June, in consequence of the d-lay incident to the correspondence with
ship-owners and sgents on both sides of the Atlantic.
The owners of ocean steamers and packet ships
promptly and most generously responded to the repromptly and most generously responded to the request of the Local Committee. More than thirty-five passages across the Atlantic, both ways, were placed at our disposal. These free passages were tendered only to those most eminent in science. Such men could hardly be expected to leave their important positions and trust on as short a notice. They all responded hardly be expected to leave their important positions and trusts on so short a notice. They all responded to our invitations most gratefully, and expressed an earnest desire to visit this country and to attend upon the present occasion. It was expected, indeed, until very recently, that several distinguished foreigners would honor us with their presence, but, from various reasons, they have been obliged reluctantly to decline. Liebig, for whose attendance Mr. Wadsworth hade made so generous a provision, was compelled to decline the infor whose attendance Mr. Wacsworth hade made so gererons a provision, was compelled to decline the invitation on account of illness in his family. The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Scence, is, at this time, about being held, and doubtless prevents many of the learned men of England from attending here. The Local Committee available the selves of this occasion to express the great obligation they feel to the ship owers and m-resultie magnetic the country for the great liberality they have of the country for the great liberality they have evinced in promoting the objects of the present meeting, in the manner before stated. The Lo al Committee had thought it best to avail themselves of the presence of the Association to inaugurate two institutions: the State Geological Hall and the Dudley Observatory. They had hoped that the vast Geological collection of the State for which, we are a much matched to of The State, for which we are so much indebted to your Presiders, Prof. Hall, would have been arranged and placed in the new building erected by the State for that purpose in time for the present meeting; but the that purpose in time for the present meeting; but the abrupt adjournment of the Legislature without passing the Supply bill, has prevented its completion and delayed the arrangement of the specimens. Meantime large additions to these collections are being made by the curator, Col. Jewett, who is now in the field for that purpose. The new instruments for the Dudley Observatory, have been delayed from unavoidable causes much longer than was anticipated. The great meridian circle, now nearly finished at Berlin, will be here and mounted in a few weeks. The transit instrument is now finished and on weeks. The transit instrument is now finished and on ke way. Both of these were by the contract made by Doct. Gould, to have been delivered before the last of this month. The delay of the former was occa-sioned by a defect in the first cast up of the axis. The list of this month. The delay of the former was occasioned by a defect in the first east ng of the axis. The Observatory building has required enlarging for the reception of an instrument of so much larger size than was at first contemplated. The clocks, thronographs, barometers, thermometers, and magnetic apparatus, have all been received, and will be open to your inspection. The clocks, to give us time here during our meetings, are regulated by the instruments in the Observatory; and when all our arrangements are perfected, will give time, if required, to all the railroads diverging from this city. The magnetic current from yonder hill can tick the time, correct to the tenth of a second, at Boston, Montreal, St. Louis, and New-Orleans. Science, shall thus point the way to secure to the works of a tan something of that system and order which perve de the works of God—and in contributing largely to the abusiness facilities of the age, shall lessen greatly the hazards of human life. We acknowledge the greet obligations which Science and its versues owe to the public Press, and I am desired in come from, for the propose of securing accuracy in the published accounts to the proceedings of this Association, to request a cet the reporters who may attend the meetings from d. y to-day will submit their reports for correction to those who have taken part in the proceedings, before send sey them to pross. In no public proceedings, before send sey them to pross. In no public proceedings, before send sey them to pross. In no public proceedings, before send sey them to pross. In no public proceedings, before send sey them to pross. In no public proceedings, before send sey them to prose the numbers of the charge of the first proceeding the proceedings of the incorrection to those segments of the correct with one of the later that our citzens, at of the sincere wish of the later that the vicit of the sectors as it will be deveted.

our citizens, si the visit of the former to our city may be made as agreeable to their selves as it will be useful to the great cause to whit 'h it will be devoted. The PRESIDENT & enounced that the session was

to hold its next meeting there. The invitation was referred to a committee. Sanding Committee reported that a recommendation to divide into two sections, one of mathe

matics, physics and chemistry, and the other of natural history and geology.

Prof. Agassiz moved that the recommend don be

Prof. Acassiz moved that the Color adopted and it was adopted.

Prof. Johnston of Middleton, Ct., "dverted to a provision of the constitution requires an addition of six members to the Standing Cos multice by ballot at the commencement of every set alon.

Prof. Wh. B. Rogells str. ported a motion to proceed to that election.

Prof. W.M. B. ROGERS and ported a motion to proceed to that election.

The President proceeded to read a recommendation from the Stender Committee that the sections of the body commence at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and adjourn at 11 and 6 p.m. It was adopted.

The next recommendation proposed as the six new metaties of the Sanding Committee Mesers, Bache of Washington, Chauvenet of Annapolis, Caswell of Providence, Loyan and Wisman of Cambridge, and Le Conte of South Carolina.

Prof. Johnston moved that a committee be appointed to nominate the six members.

Prof. Rogers pressed the provision of the Constitution in a brief but earnest speech.

Dr. Rogers rilans of Philadelphia indored the position of Prof. Rogers. He wanted consetting democratic. He alluded to an occurrence at a previous meeting, when he was not allowed to comment on a paper on Electricity by Prof. Henry. At that time he estid he could have been of more aid to the Association than ever.

Prof. Agassiz (at the end of the room with a blackboare)—But he was not dependent on the Association He could print his thoughts; he thanked God for that Mr. Dawry thought it best to follow the Constitu

Prof. WHITNEY said that as the Chairman and Sec retaries of the Sections were members ex-officio of the Stancing Committee it would be better to proceed to

Standing Committee it would be better to proceed to their election before filling up the Committee.

Picf. Perror of Cambridge trought that the old way of acting on the accommendation of the Standing Committee was constitutional, and as it had been the custom for several years he thought it beet.

After some debate by Professors Johnston and Rodens, Prof. Agassiz moved to amen't Prof. Johnston's motion so that the Standing Committee be the Committee to nominate the six additional members.

Dr. Hare thought that would not do any good, and made a little surech.

nade a little speech.

Prof. Agassiz said that his only object was to save

Prof. Accesses and transfer and other was a section time of the Convention.

Prof. Rookes said trat if they had adhered to the constitutional rule the whole matter would have been settled long since.

Dr. Harr must say that he thought this a most extraordinary proceeding. After a great deal of talk, Prof. Agaseiz had proposed a course which was equivalent to the old way. He did not see any use in that.

The vote was put on the motion of Prof. AGASSIZ: ens, 40; Nays, 33.

After considerable by play there was a great deal

Mr. Le Coste moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. His motion was agreed to unani-Mr. REDFIELD moved that it be taken up and

referred to the Standing Committee [Shouts At room the Association adjourned for an hour to organize sections. The Physical Section met in the Senate Chamber.

Section of Physics and Mathematics.
On motion of Professor Gibbs of New York, Professor A. D. Bache of the Coast Survey, was called to

the Chair.
On nomination of the CHAIR, P o'essor Johnston of

On nomination of the Chair, P o'essor Jehnston of Mideletown, was elected Secretary protem.

It was vo'ed that a committee of three be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the section, and Professors Henry, Horsford and S einer were elected to repert when the S ction again convene.

A recess was then taken without formal adjournment, to afford time for the consultation of the Committee.

In 15 minutes the Committee nominated for Casirman, Professor Beng, Peirce of Camoringe, Mass., for Secretary, Professor Wim. Chanvenet of Annapolis, Md., and for a Sectional Committee, Dr. John Lecoute of S. C., Professor Johnston of Middletown, Coma, and Professor G, R. Perkins of Albany. Takes officers were elected, Prifessor Peirice took the Chair, was greeted with applause, and there being no time for further business, the Section adjourned.

SECTION OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

SECTION OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.
This Section met in the hall of the Assembly for the purpose of organization. Prof. Wm. B. Rogers in the chair.

Prof. Agassiz proposed that the Chairman be elected Prof. Agassiz proposed that the Chairman be elected daily, so that no one shall be deprived of the opportunity of attending the meetings of other Sections. This proposition was accepted, and the Section then proceed to elect the following officers:

Prof. W. B. Rogers, Chairman; W. P. Blake, esq., Secretary: Profs. James Hall, Louis Agassiz, S. S. Haldeman, Sectional Standing Committee.

GENERAL SESSION. At 1 o'clock the Association met in General Session. Prof Pierce then read the first paper before the Prof Pience then read the first paper before the Association, upon a subject peculiarly also wm—one of those singular blendings of the deepest metaphysics with the highest mathematics, which he alone is capable of producing. He had hesitated, he said, whether to introduce such a subject before the Association, not knowing whether it calimately belonged to the advancement of science, but nad finally decided that it was best to direct the attention of members to the subject, which he named Potential Asitumetic. It was a part of a great field which he called Potential Paysics—namely the examination of power from an a prisori point of view. What sort of a world is this with reference to its distribution of power? The investigation of this question heads us to see that the world was framed by intellect, according to fundamental ideas which are the same as those of our own minds. Now to is the proper, legitimate work of science. The brilling predictions of genius have come from those who, induced by sindy of the world with the spirit of nature, from speculations in advance of discovery, and then find by sady of the world with the spirit of nature, from spiculations in advance of discovery, and then find that the theory and the world fit each other. Since the world was made by a Mind according to the laws of mind, the pursuit of the knowledge of the mind will lead to a knowledge of the world. But it is only a large mind capable of understanding itself, and at the same time humble and willing to bow before the Su-preme Mind that can thus predict and then verify sci-entific discovery; as might be illu-trated in abundance from the history of Chemistry and other sciences. The law of numbers was first perceived to be one of the fundamental ideas of creation by Pythagoras. He-way that even matherical even purposes the contribution of the contribution of the fundamental ideas of creation by Pythagoras. Hesaw that even sesthetic developments were subject to the law of nun bers As Hay has shown, it was by a a numerical combination of circles that Pythagoras made a human figure that no artist has equaled. And made a hun an igure that no artist has equaled. And
the same arrangement, by all ring the numerical proportion, will change from an Apolio to a Venus, or to
lower types of men, and even of animals. Toese investigations of Pythagoras will be revived. In like vestigations of Pyth sgoras will be revived. In like manner Greek architecture, vas ly more beautiful than its initiations, was founded purely on numerical proportions. Pythagoras, or the Pythagorans, were mistaken only in supposing that number is the sole foundation of the universe. There are other prime ideas, such as those of Space and Time, also to be considered. After other these training of such as these sides of the statement of the statement in the statement of the stat iceas, such as those of Space and Time, also to be considered. After other illustrations of early attempts in Potential Physics, including references to the Chinese speculations and to magic squares, Prof. Petre came to his own efforts, and endeavored to show that by the combination of the simple primary ideas of number, and of the consciousness of power, we should be led to laws similar to or identical with the laws of both organic and inorganic chemistry, and also to those of alternate generation in zoology; and urthermore, that views of the negative unit and imaginaries could be views of the negative unit and imaginaries could be obtained in this mode, precisely similar to those developed in Sir Win. Rowan Hamilton's purely formal or formalistic discussion of those subjects. This part of the paper, being technical, cannot be properly presented to the general sense. d to the general reader.

Association then adjourned to dinner, to meet again a 4 p. m.

SECOND DAY-THURSDAY, AUG. 11. The continued storm prevented any general reunion

of members of the Association last evening.

The Association met this morning at 10 o'clock, Prof. Hall in the chair. The attendance was considerably larger than yesterday, the Hall of the Assembly being well filled. A large number of ladies were present.

A number of new members were elected and invita-

tions were received. Dr. ROBERT HARE said that he would be glad if some arrangement could be made by which members could be brought more together, and by which also they might know each other when they met. He did not like himself at all living at a hotel. He thought there was something excessively disagreeable in the manners and distance of hotels, especially where a man had to take a seat at table in obedience to the behest of a waiter, no matter whether near or far from a friend. He boped, therefore, that at future nectings some arrangement would be made by which members might have a separate table; and he would be glad if gentlemen like himself would agree to go The President a would agree to go come for business.

Open for business.

Dr. Armsey of Baltin, ore presented a letter signed by 1,500 citizens of that cit, inviting the Association by 1,500 citizens of that cit, inviting the Association by 1,500 citizens of the globe, and a

might be construed into a badge of distinction, but he ed 'ne Local Committee would think over what he had. He should be quite satisfied if they did not

The Parsipers said that gentlemen who felt desirous of a separate table would give in their tames. He had no doubt but that the keepers of hotels would arrange for separate tables for members.

The Association then divided into Sections.

SECTION OF PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS. SECTION OF PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.
Prof. Petrice, President of the Section, after the
reading of the minutes, called Prof. Corris to the
chair, and Dr. Petrices read the first paper before the
Section on a conset discovered by himself in Naples in
1846 and which is peculiarly interesting from the shortness of its period and its extreme faintness when visible n 1846. The difficulty of computation arises from
the fact that a period of thirteen years is to be determined from the observations of only twenty days; but
Dr. Determined its expected places from 1857 the fact that a period of thirteen years is to be determined from the observations of only tweaty days; but Dr. Peters has computed its expected places from 1857 to 1860, and indicated upon a chart the limits of space within which it is to be sought at any specified time. Another difficulty in its computation arose from the near approach of the comet to the planet Saturn in the year 1853; but Dr. Peters has exercilly computed the probable error, and finds that the comet will not be out of the field of an ordinary comet-recker, sweeping over a line whose position he has accurately given. The Docfor then spoke of the peculiar value of the priodic cornets, as showing the nature of the interplanetary spaces, and of the real service which amateurs may render to astronomy by searching for new telescopic comets. This work cannot be undertaken by those who are occupied in regular observations, and the comet medal of the King of Denmark was of great value in stimulating research by smateurs. As interest in science appears to be decreasing in Europe and increasing in America, Dr. Peters hoped that a similar medal might be proposed here.

Dr. Hark inquired if there were any new theories or facts in regard to the luminosity of comets tails. Dr. Peters replied that he was not aware of any. Dr. Gould wished to express his sense of the gratitude cue from astronomers to Dr. Peters for his services in these eleven years of layor upon the comet, and especially for the extreme beauty of the method of search proposed by Dr. Peters, to is restricting of the probable field of the appearance of the comet at any day to a narrow line. He thought that the nonappearance of centain comets of short period, might arise from variations in the luminosity of the comet. He reconded cordially the suggestion of Dr. Peters, in legare to the comet medal. The comet medal which the King of Determark, by the suggestion of Shuncovity of from five to seven comets per annum, with three or four independent discoverers to each comet.

macher, and awroed for many years, proved a covery of from five to seven counts per annum, with three or four independent discoverers to each comet. Before that, there was only one a year, and since that medal was discortinued, only two or three a year are discovered, and those by only one discoverer. Nothing could more conclusively show the value of the medal, for when each comet had three independent discoverers, we might be sure that every visible comet. was reen, and might be sure that every visible comet was reen, and might also be sure that every student who had opportunity and taste for astronomy, had been drawn into actual work, and by the pleasure of success would probably be induced to continue to labor in astronomy.

Dr. Brussow of Ann Arbor, Michigan, remarked

Dr. Brussow of Ann Arbor, Michigan, remarked that the non appearance of the two comets, whose return he had calculated, might be accounted for on account of one being visible only in the twilight, and the other being so exceedingly faint.

Prof. Small wood of Cacalia read the second paper, upon the peculiar appearance of the atmosphere at Montreal on the 23d day of May, 1856. An immense fire in the woods, about 250 miles from Moutreal, at Pembroke, had sent up a cloud of ashes and burned leaves, which passed over Bestown, and afterward hung over Montreal, covering the entire sky with the exception of a strip in the herizon, cutting off the yellow rays of light, but not diminishing either the heat or actinism.

exception of a strip in the horizon, cutting off the yellow rays of light, but not diminishing either the heat or actinism.

Dr. Harr made some remarks upon the electric forces which were probably efficient in causing this suspension of light substances for so long a time in the air, and upon the importance of paying more attention to the meteorological effects of electricity.

Prof. Small-wood added an account of a thunder-stein which followed this appearance of the cloud of sches at an interval of about twelve hours; and also said he had discovered an invariable connection between the electric state of the air and the form of snow crystals, the crystals being more elaborate when the air was in gative. This fact might possibly lead to something useful in electro-metallargy.

Prof. Henry, paying a warm tribute to Prof. Small-wood's industry, accuracy and zeal, added that he had known an instance has Winter of ashes and leaves being carried a thousanc miles in the Mississippi Valley before falling to the earth.

Dr. Hark wished some experiments might be made to determine the agreety of conductive electricity in producing rain from fog.

The third paper was upon Ammonia in the Atmosphere, by Prof. E. N. Horsyord. The presence of ammonia has always been an interesting problem, from the fact that it is the source of introgen in the animal and vegetable world. He had read a paper upon the subject before the New-Haven meeting, and was now about to confers the errors of that paper, and to show how he had been led into them, uamely, by using as bestes as an absorbent, which had not previously been freed from ammonia, which it might have a ready absorbed, from having been used in previous experiments. On a rexamination of the problem and repetition of the experiments, it was found that many rew precautions and module stione were necessary in order to secure a more perfect accurate. from that many rew precautions and modifications were necessary in order to secure a more perfect accuacy; the exceeding delicacy of the measurements requiring more care than is usual in quantitative analysis. Eight determinations with this renewed care showed that a cubic meter contains from four to eleventents of a millegramme of ammot is.

tenths of a millegramme of ammotia.

Dr. Hare then remarked upon the value of ammonia, and said that he who could devise a means of converting the nitrogen of the air into ammonia would do more than he who should discover the philosopher's store. He expressed the hope that the new process of producing aluminum and sooilim would lead to a mode of making cyanide of sedium which would readily yield ammonia for the use of farmers. He gave an account of his attempt to induce the Corporation of New-York to use his processes for converting the night soil of the city into manure.

Prof. Honsroad in re-ly to inquiries, said that he no longer thought there was any connection between the direction of the wind and the amount of ammonia in the air.

SMALLWOOD, who read the fourth pap Prof. Shattlwood, who read the fourth paper, opened with a tribute of respect to Professors Coffin and Manny, for their contributions to meteorology. He then passed to a description of a new anemometer, a nonification of previous existing instruments, which records by a steel point on paper the velocity of wind in miles per hour, and the times at which the velocity changes, at the same moment and by connected, simple machinery, receiving the direction. It registers storms of 70 or 80 miles an hour, and gettle pre-zes of held a nice and has been in use for twelve years with soil a mile, and has been in use for twelve years with cut the need of repair.

Prof. C. F. McCoy read the fifth paper, on the law of human mortality, illustrating it by a curve in which the age is the abscissa, and the number living which the age is the absciss, and the number living the ordinate. After pointing out the errors of the laws proposed by earlier inquirers, he proposed a law of his own, by which the ratio of the number of the living to the dying is represented by one fermula from the age of twenty upward. Although founded on an ex-amination of the Nor hampton and Carlisle tables, it is found to agree very accurately, (never varying one year's mortality), with all the tables to which be had had access, en bracing the tables used in any of the standard works on life insurance. The corollaries which are to be drawn from his aw are, that the rate of meriality invariably accelerates from manhood to old age, and that there are no climates, either favoror unfavorable, in the average course of man's Moreover, his law holds for all places and

The sixth paper, by Prof. PIERCE, upon the motion of a body under the action of central forces, was of a purely mathematical character, being partly taken from the proof-sheers af his quarto volume on Analytical Mechanics, now in press. One point, incidentally being hit, is alore capable of being stated in general larguage. His discussion involved one of those interpretation of the contraction of the contract larguage. His discussion involved one of those intersting cases in which a single a gebraic formula is sudcently discovered to embrace a great number of geonetrical forms which, from all previous modes of inestigations, and been supposed to be entirely
disconnected with each other—a beautiful type of
science discovering the nidden harmonies of Nature.

Dr. F. C. Wisslow read a paper upon the volcanic
pheromena of Ki auea and Mauna Roe and on the
dynamic theories of earthquakes. The object of this
paper was not to draw attention to the inequalities of
the earth's surface constituting what is called physical
geography, but to the causes and forces by which the

paper we constituting what is called physical geography, but to the causes and forces by which the grand physical phenomena of elevation and depression of the rarth's crust nave been produced, and by which mountain ranges and ocean bottoms must be revolutionized from cycle to cycle hereafter. The more the geologist studies the character and phenomena of the earth's curface, the more convinced does be become that the solid count of the planet is a yielding envelope of he great this kners overlaying a globe of third subject to dynamical impulses so powerful that mountains test and continents undulate upon it like fields of ice upon the tides of ocean. In August, 1855, occurred the great emption of Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii, which threw out a torrent of lava running down the mountain like water, and ceasing towards the and of February, after plowing between 60 and 70 miles in a tortuous stream, from one to four miles wide.

soon as possible left for Hawaii. He was unable to soon as possible left for Hawaii. He was unable to fully carry out his designs of exploration. No light was visible from the carer of Mauna Loa, and the half light which from Hilo met his eyes in that direction came from the remains of burning forests and tree. The eruption had ceased a week hefure, though by cay clouds of smoke and steam still rose. Accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coan, he visited the extremity of the lavastram, was in the midst of a dense forest about six miles from the store of the island. He found the black steam about 200 yards wide, and every about six miles from the store of the island. He loads the black stream about 200 yards wide, and every sign of vegetation was destroyed upon its course so far as eye could see, save here and there a huge tree whose leaves were seared and falling. On coming to a point where Mr Coon had seen the week before the current cun-Mr Coon had seen the week before the carrent anning and passing slowly over a cliff 12 feet bigh, and fall into the bed of a rivulet, they found that the lava had advanced about 500 farther, stopping in the bed of the stream. Here the surface had caved, and the unculations of the liquid lava betheath exhibited to his eye all those phenomena on a small scale which, on a large scale, are witnessed in earthquakes, volcanic emptions, in the formation of complete and incomplete craters, the uplifting of islands, mountains and cottinents, the dynamical forces producing which have plete craters, the opining of branes, mountains and continents, the dynamical forces producing which have ever been expanied nor understood. He found the surface very irregular, full of little hills, valleys, plains and sopes, broken by fiscures of different extent and depth. The noises and tremblings beneath his feet as he stood upon places which had become cool and solid were caused by the confinement, accumulation and tension of the molten current of lava below. The upward pressure was peculiarly striking, and as it rabed huge rocks, which floated upon the surface, it seemed to him that some omnipotent agent was at work below, against whose power gravity had no force. The whole solid surface floated like cork upon water, and the idea irresistably occurred to him that thus floats the surface of the globe in a similar state of equilibrium on a fluid nucleus, subject to motions arising from on a fluid nucleus, subject to motions arising from causes remote and laws not yet discovered. When the pressure of the liquid lava made an outlet for its pas-sage by tilting up some large rock, he was reminded of sage by tilting up some large rock, he was reminded of the force exerted in elevating the Coast of Greenland. The rock would rise by an almost imperceptific motion at one end, while the other would as gradually sink. Motions like those of earthquakes, the formation of ridges and elevations like those of mountain chains, the opening of fissures like cuts and chasms among the mountains—all these were noticeable on a small scale. These observations were the basis of subsequents ones upon the mountain, vallies, and ravites of the Island, and he found that the uplifting agency was everywhere apparent. The result of Dr Winslow's observations was to convice him that moletn rock in motion was the dynamical agency by which earthquakes and all movements of the earth's crust were caused. The observations of Merker, Bates, Judd Coan, and others, upon the crater of Kilana during its eruptions, extending over a

of Messrib Bates, Judd. Coan, and others, upon the crater of Kilana during its eruptions, extending over a period of nore than thirty years, showed that generally a current of lava at such periods those from Mauna Lea to Kilana, and in a south-easterly direction corresponding with that of the position of the various islance of that group. All agree that there is a sort of tidal motion in that direction. A French savant is of opinion that the came of earthquakes, volcanic eruptiors, and similar phenomens is to be sought in the action of the moon. Dr. Winslow attributes them to the action of the sun, cach supporting his theory on the ground that these phenomena occur more frequently at periods when the respective bodies are nearest the earth. In our Winter, since the sun is in one of the loci of the earth's cliptic orbit, the earth is three millions miles mearer the sun than in Summer, and the point to be detern ined is whether, during that period, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are more frequent. A great number of cases, from different parts of the earth's surface, were brought forward, and the result of the comparison is that the tumber is very much greater. At surface, were brought forward, and the result of the comparison is that the number is very much greater. At Petropaulowski, in Kamtschatka, the volcano is much more active in Winter, and on the Isle of Bourbon, December and January is the "venting time" of the volcano there. These, and many other examples, tend to show that there is an increased pressure of the molten interior upon the earth's crest during the Winter months—in other words, that this matter is active in proportion to the nearness of the earth to the sun. Motion in an underlying fluid, exerting pressure in all directions, must necessarily exert an influence upon

oriections, must necessarily exert an influence upon bodies superincumbent upon it—the molten mass at the earth s center must make itself felt in its motions upon the floating wrust of the earth.

Mr. Wisslow confined his theory of volcanic the earth's center must make itself felt in its motions upon the floating wrast of the earth.

Mr. Wisslow con inued his theory of volcanic cruptions by a paper on Volcanoe, commencing with his observations of broken craters of the Sand wich Island volcanoes. He had seen two craters broken, both on the Southern line with conduits as perfect as iron aqueducts leading southward, until they disappeared through the superincumbent lava. It was generally supposed, from the frequent observation of an eruption at one point on a volcanic mountain, while another crater, thousands of feet lower, is quiescent, that eruptions were produced by lava forced up from the central fires in conduits nearly perpendicular. His observations had led him to believe that these conduits were more nearly horizontal than perpendicular, and he attributed earthquakes to the rupture of these conduits. Observers had assured him that at eruptions of Kilaues lava had been seen running in conduits from twenty to forty miles an hour.

Minutes lave had been seen remaining in conducts from
Mr. Varoans spoke of the westward deflection of
lave it ing through the earth on account of its less
rapid rotation than that of the supernor masses through
which it weer sing. This, it was well known, rendered the west in declivity of mountains steeper than the eastern; be thought it might have some influence on the rush of lava in conducts inclined in an easterly and

westerly direction.

A GENTLEMAN whose name was not mentioned said that volcanic cruptions in the Sandwich Islands were most frequent a sout I o'clock.

Mr. J E. Gavit exhibited a vase of young garpikes from Lake Ontario; little fellows from four to

Mr. J. E. Gavit exhibited a vase of young garpikes from Lake Ontario; little fellows from four to six it ches long, with very long noses and a hungry appearance generally.

Prof. Acassiz said that if it were amounced that some of the old Egyptians were outside, he should not be able to keep his hearens inside. This apparition of the oldest fashioned fish alive was bardly less striking. There were very few types of this kind to be found among living fishes, but there were many among fossile. It had what other fishes had not, a ball and rocket joint in the neck, so that they could bow; this was con non them with to reptiles. Their pectoral fins were small and continually in a vibratory motion like the cina of animal siles. The same motion was also observed in the upper lobe of the caudal fin, which was the actual prolongation of the back bone, and analogous to the tails of reptiles. In the Old Red Sanestone he had found a fish which he called Glypticus, with the same sort of a tail. This went with so many o her other things to show that the order of succession in past times was exempliping on the features observed in genuine reptiles, the power of moving the head on the back bone, and the quasi tail. He had noticed also that these fishes would rise to the surface of the water, draw in air at the nestrils, and then emit bubbles from the gills. This was singular and was a character only known to exist. the postrils, and then emit bubbles from the gills. This was singu ar and was a character only known to exist

among reptiles.

Col. Forrer stated that in the Ohio strata correspording with the Onondaga limestone of New-York, losell gar-pikes were found, and they were evidently a deep-water fish, as this immestate must have been de

a deep-water fish, as this innestone must have been deposited in deep water.

Mr. Dawson said that these gar-pikes were fee only on hving fish. They had not been able to obtain any for three or four days past on account of the thoods, and though they had offered them fresh fish, they would not take them. Their mode of taking their food was by snapping at them sideways.

Prof. Haidman stated that cat-fish, when confined in a small quantity of water, and when they had used up the oxygen in it would come to the surface and craw in water in such a manner as to take in air. He thought that this migh be similar.

craw in water in such a manner as to take in air. He thought that this migh be similar.

Prof. Acassiz said that the cat-fish drew the air in at their mouths. He noticed also that while these garpikes bad something approaching the reptile's apparaus for breathing; they had gild as fully developed as those fishes which breath-d only through gills. Some reptiles which pertook of a fishy character had analagous apparatus and habits.

Prof. Dana, from appearances on coral islands, argued that a very solid limestone, without ripple in aiks, might be deposited in water not deeper than 40 or 50 fa hours.

n asks, might be deposited in water not deeper man to or 50 fa hours.

Prof. Hall said the occurrence or absence of ripple marks was not an infallible mark of deep or shallow water. It was only when earthy deposites were made upon them that they were preserved.

Dr. Newberry said that there were other indicates the was destroad limestone. It covered

one that this was a deep-sea limestone. It covered a large extent of surface, and was remarkably free om vegetable indications. Col. Fosten was then elected President of this Sec-

ion for Friday, and the Section adjourned.

The following members have inscribed their names in the registeraince our last list.

[By Telegraph]

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, when the The Convention reassembles at 4 o clock, when the leve, Dr. Wyckopf of Albany in behalf of the Local Committee introduced a delegation of the Natural Historical Society of Canada, constiting of Prof. Dawson Principal of McGill College, Dr. C. H. SMALLWOOD, Professor of Metercology; Rev. J. FANNIGAS, Dr. JONES, Sir William E. LOGAS, Dr. T. S. HUNT, Present HALL warmly welcomed the Delegation

o the Association, and paid an appropriate compliment to Canadian Science.

Professor Dawson returned thanks for the welcome
the Delegation had received, and presented an invita

tion from the Natural Historical Society, and from citition from the Natural Historical Society, and from citizens of Montreal to the Association to noid their next meeting in Montreal, tendering to noid their next meeting in Montreal, tendering to noid their next meeting in Montreal, tendering to noid their next itself of country in the sand that Canada knew no distinction of country in the same Gological map, though under a merch name, with the United States. The invitation was referred to the Canmittee.

Processor Stream brought up the subject of the invitation from the Mechanics Institute of Baltimore, and it was also referred to the Committee.

In the Assembly Chamber the following papers were read:

On the Geology of middle and southern Alabams,

On the Geology of middle and southern Alabama,
by Prof. Winched.
On some points in the Geology of the Upper Misissippi Valley, by Prof. Hall.
On the Parallelism of Rock Pormation in Nova
Scotia with those of other points in America, by Prof.
Dewson of Canada.
In the Senate Chamber the following papers were

In the Senate Chamber the tonowing papers are read:

On acoustics as applied to public buildings, by Prof. Henry, an interesting paper, in which the necessity of building large halls on acoustic principles was clearly demonstrated. Prof. Henry described the new lecture room of the Smithsonian Institution, saying that it was built after the principle of a speaking trumpet, in which the speaker stands in the mouth of the trumpet. He showed, by illustration, how the sound was carried from the stand around the room, so that the lighest whisper could be heard in the farthest gallery

Notes on the progress made in the Coast Survey in presistion tables for the tides of the coast of the United

Notes on the progress made in the Coast Survey in prediction tables for the tides of the coast of the United States, by Pr. f. Bache.

Prof. Bache explained the methods employed in the Coast Survey for reduction of the tidal observations of the coast, and especially of the tide of Boston Harbor, of which there was a long series of observations. Tables were presented which had been tested by twenty observations at different periods of the lunar month and of the year, and they showed a probable error of but four minutes in the predicted and observed times of the pairs of tides of which companisons were made.

The following is a list of members who have registered their names as in attendance on the meeting:

Prof Joseph Lovering, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. John Johnston, Middeton, Co. n.; Prof. Francis H. Smith, Charlottevine, Va.; Prof. A. Winchell, Ann. Arbor. Mccf. Prof. E. W.
Horsford, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Dinwiddie, esq., New-York City, Prof. S. C. Loomis, Wilminston, Del.; Prof. E. W.
Horkins, Lima, N. Y.; W. P. Biske, geologist, Washing-ter, D. C.; Prof. J. M. Van Vleck, Middeton Co. n.; Prof. Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore, Md. E. Frankfort, esq.; Middleton, Conn.; Prof. Wim. B. Rogers, Boston, Mass.; J. F. Bowston, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev Themas Hill, Waltham, Mass.; Wim. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.; Prof. Jedites Wyman, Cambridge, Mass.; John L. Lecome, esq., Philadelphia; Ro. H. Blatchford, M. D., Toy, N. Y. Wim. E. Guest, esq., Ozdensburg, N. Y.; Prof. D. M. Mitchell, Chichmat Oblic; Prof. Abraham Sayer, Ann Arbor, Mich. Wim. Mirchell, esq., Nantucket, Mess.; Prof. R. D. Mussey, M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, Oblic; Prof. S. Haldman, Colimbia, Pa.; M. D., Chennatt, O tered their names as in attendance on the meeting: Concinnati Ohio, Prof. Astraches, Mes.; Prof. R. D. Mussey,
M. D., Che chinati, Ohio; Prof. S. S. Haldman, Colambia, Pa.; O. H. Felch, esc., Ashtabula, Ohio; D. F. Wenhald, Cambriage, Mass.; Wm. B. Hodson, esq. Savannah, Os.; Frof. Affred L. Kennedy, Philadelphia, David H. Shaffer, esq. Clinic Latt, Ohio; J. M. Batchelere, esq. Cambridge, Mass.; Chergo Opdake, esq. New-York City, Wm. Nitchell, esq., New-York, N. J. Prof. John Le Conto, Columbia, S. C., J. R. Nebodicak, esq., Washington, D. C.; L. D. Human, R. Thompson, esq., esq., Washington, D. C.; L. D. Human, R. Thompson, esq., New-York, Ebanerer Hance, esq., Morraville, Pennsylvania, Prof. Rabert Harse, Philadelphia, Prof. A. D. Bache, (Coast Survey), Washington, D. C.; Sanderson Smith, esq., New-York, Thomas Maschington, D. C.; Sanderson Smith, esq., New-York, Thomas Maschington, D. C.; Sanderson Smith, esq., New-York, Thomas Maschington, D. C.; Sanderson Smith, esq., New-York, Casecova, C. Y., Charles, M. T. William, M. D., Troy; W. C. Redfield, esq., New-York, Thomas Maschington, D. Casecova, C. Y., Charles, M. L. Atthew, York, Conn., Jakkander Fitch, esq., Carlisis, Nr.; Washington, D. Washington, D. Washington, D. Hard, C. C. Hard, C. Charles, Nr.; Washington, D. New Oleans, John Mowin, New Orleans, John Kander, Carlisis, Nr.; A. Benechtet, M.D. New Oleans, John Mowin, New Orleans, Danie Vaughan, esq., Cinctunati, Ohio, James K. Brandt, esq., New York City, John L. Graham, Resent of the University of New York New-York; Moses G. Farmer, esq., Boson, Monrae Weed, esc., Wyening, N. I. Thomas, S. Navao, Pasc Christian, Miss., Lawrence Turnbud, M.D., Philadelpia, B. H., Charles, S. James, Pasc, Charland, Miss., Lawrence Turnbud, M.D., Philadelpia, B. H., Charles, C. C., Froiseon, P. A. Chadhour, e. Williamstown, Massachusetts, Philip L. Schator, Oxford, Fundand, Prof. Chales S. James, Lewaburd, P. J. Wood, R. Charles, C. S. Army David, the Rev. P. November, C. S. Army David, the Rev. P. November, C. S. Army David, the Rev. P. November, C. S. Army David, H.

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION AT

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION AT LAST ISLAND.

From New Orleans papers of Friday last.

The intelligence which arrived on Wednesday evening, as to the dreadful calamity occasioned by the submersion of this place of resort on Sunday last, the destruction of all the buildings on the island, and the consequent heavy loss of life, caused a profound and painful sensation throughout the city; and the liveliest anxiety was exhibited for further details from the scene of disaster, as many families from Attakapas and Lafourche were known to have been on the spot at the last accounts.

last accounts.

Last Lland, Dernier Isle, as it is styled in son the older maps of this State, lies some miles off the coast of the parish of Terrebonne. It is like most of the islands on the Gulf coast of Louisiana, and Misssippi, scarcely anything more than a sand bank, formed by opposing currents, and elevated but a few feet above the level of the sea, without any trees and went by every breeze that passes. Its trees, and swept by every breeze that passes. Iza beach is magnificent, and its surf bathing unrivalled

beach is magnificent, and its surf bathing unrivalled South of Cape May.

The waters abound in the most delicious system, fish and green turlle, and for many years past it has been a favorite resort for the families of the planters of the reighboring parishes, who were willing, in consideration of its delicious air and bathing, a our up during tion of its deficious air and bathing, to put up during beir stay with rather indifferent seconmodators. Of ate years its fame as a bathing place has rapidly ex-ended, and many planters have bought small portions of ground, and elected bulldings for their accommodation during their Summer visits in search of sea air, surf bathing and unrivalled fishing. But for the fact that the title of the claimant of the whole island was in dispute, there can be no doubt that there would have been much more extensive improvements, and that a hotel, capable of accommodating hundreds of visitors, would have been high. The melanchely usitors, would have been built. The melancholy event of Suncay will bring mourning to many a bitherto happy home, and the surviving friends of its victims will have all the consolation which unbounded

eympathy can give.

Every exertion to send prompt assistance to the re-Every exertion to send prompt assistance to the res-ue of the sufferers was, we are happy to say, made by the residents of Berwick's Bay, Bayon Bosoff, La-fourche and other points. The steamers Maj. Autorey and Archer, and numbers of sail-boats had hastened toward the Island with all possible dispaten, and we trust that their efforts to save life were crowned with great success. The Direction of the Opelousus Rail-roac has acted with the most commendable liberality of the international to its officers and acentain production. in its instructions to its officers and agents in rendering accor to the unfortunates.

The train of yesterday afternoon brought the follow

whem we much regret to see the names of several well

sumption, will be happy to see that he has been savel with his whole family, except an infant.

LIST OF MISSING AT LAST ISLAND.

Thomas Miller, wife and two servants; Capt. Schlatte, wife and seven children; Mrs. Telesfor Lundry two children and four servants; Mrs. Antoine Come, five children and three servants; Mrs. Prewitt, two children and three servants; Mrs. Prewitt, two children and three servants; Mrs. Prewitt, two children and two servants; Maiame Dorsine Renthrop and one daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Torner, Mr. and Mrs. Torner, Mr. and Mrs. Rea and child, Mrs. Flash and eister. Mrs. Thomas Mskill, three shildren and one servant; servant of Thomas Ellis, John Moggah, wife and two children; A. M. Foley and wife, Mrs. Crozing and three servants, J. C. Beatty, wife and two children; Mrs. Bordis and servant, Henry Landry and three servants, Michel Landry, Joseph Duggas, Ulysee Simonesu, C. A. Barilleau, infant child of W. W. Pugh, A. Frere, wife, child and servant; O. Grevenberg, William Rochelle, Capt. Ratier, James Muggah and son, a German Jew (name unknown), Mr. and Mrs. Royster, a child of Etier, a child of Barurd one servant of Marsh, Mrs. Girard and one child servant of Dr. Hawkins, Omiss Miller, wife and child; Mrs. Roomage, Mr. Voeyn and daughter; M. Baben, Mrs. L. E. Babin, Mrs. Bell, J. Snyder, F. Fitzpatrick, servant of D. A. Bryant, two children of Robbinet—116 in al.

All the names that do not appear on this list are safe up to date.

In the foregoing melancholy list will be recognized.

sale up to date.

In the foregoing melancholy list will be recognized In the foregoing melancholy list will be recognized the rames of many valuable and highly respectable citizens. Thomas Miller was an extensive and wealthy merchant of New-Orleans; Mr. Schlatre, a very opalent planter; J. C. Beatty, an eminent lawyer of Lafourche; A. M. Fol y, a well-known and estimable planter of Assumption; Messrs. Adrien Frere and G. Grevenberg, likewise wealthy and estimable planters of St. Marys. In fact, most of those who perished by the frightful calamity were endeared to large circles of friends, and were among the best citizens of Lower Louisians.

Louisians.

The following is the letter of The Delta's sp

The following is the letter of The Delta's special mersenger, forwarded by the regular afternoon train: "Bayou Bouy Chossino, Thursday—12 M.

"The regular train is about starting for the city, and the steamer Major Aubrey, sent from Berwick's Bay to the relief of the sufferers at Last Island, has not arrived. Meantime I forward you a list of those known to have perished on the Island. This list was furnished by Mr. Miller, the polot of the scamer Star, wrecked on the island, who reached Berwick's Bay vesteriday.

yesterday. ... This list, though frightful, I fear falls far short of the sad reality. It refers only to Last Island. Those familiar with the coast Islands in this State are aware that Last Island is but one of the many Islands on the

that Last Island is but one of the many Islands of the coast where the planters and their families resort to during the summer, and the presumption is a fair one that hundreds of them have selected hitherto favorite spots, and were, of course, subject to the same disasters that have befallen the fashionable watering place of Last Island.

"Grand Caillou, it is well known, has, for many years, enjoyed a popularity as a Summer watering place, even superior to Last Island, and many of the planters have yearly visited it; and this season, I uncerstand, it has been much more crowded than in former years. It like Last Island, must have shared the same destruction caused by the late gale. As a proof same destruction caused by the late gale. As a proof of this, the Bayou Lafourche, which leads to it, has risen at Thibedaux four feet, and where it debouches

of this, the Bayou Lafourche, which leads to it, has risen at Thibedaux four feet, and where it debouches into the marshes near Grand Caillou, it rose teches feet. Such a sudden rise of the waters would undoubtedly submerge the Island, and the only hope of safety for the sejourners there is in the small boats, of which, it is said, there are a number at and around the island. It is also said that some portions of the island is tolerably well wooded, and the trees may have furnished the inundated sufferers a temporary asylum.

"I observe that one of the city papers makes, this morning, a very incorrect statement, in pretending to give the names of those who perished on Last Island, It gives the names of B. G. Thibodeaux, G. W. Connelly, and Dr. Senddy. Mr. Thioodeaux, was not at Last Island at all. He and his family are at Grand Caillou. Dr. Senddy was at home when the catastrophe occurred, and has since, I learn, started for Last Island, to reader all the aid in his power to the suffering survivors; and Mr. Connolly was a passenger on the cars with us to this place.

"The worne presented here to-day was heartrending. Hundreds of people, of both sexes, and of all ages, had reached this point from the different parishes, to obtain information of their friends and relatives whe were absent on the islands. To gaze on their arrious features, watch the results, as their woost fears or fondest hopes were realized, as the list of those that perished was being read, was a trial that few, without hearts of stone, could calmly witness. I have no objection to be placed in perilous positions, if duty or humanity demand the sacrifice, or even to lead a fortion under the shadow of eur country's flag, to arrest the march of either the foreign invader or the cohorts of Northern fanaticism; but I think, with all my stoicism, I would falter in my advance to such a heartending scene as here presented itself to-day."

**The Programs approximation of their freeds and eather of the order of the programs as here presented itself to-da

stoicism, I would falter in my advance to such a hearfending scene as here presented itself to-day."

The Picayune says: We published an extra edition
of The Picayune says: We published an extra edition
of the Picayune sate evening, giving particulars of
the terrible calamity at Last Island. In the hurried
manner in which it was got out, it was impossible to
avoid errors. As it is reproduced this morning, these
are corrected, as far as our resources rendered it practicable. It will be observed that the number of names
given do too accord with the total stated; and even
till, several of the names are obviously erroneous or
onfused. Still the list closely approaches correctness;
and not much, if anything, can remain to be added to and not much, if anything, can remain to be added to the painful feeling the melantholy disaster has caused, beyond the atxiety which will prevail, until the safety of those reported to have survived it, is realized.

Up to the time of our going to press this morning, we had no account of the arrival of the express trains with the survivors. The probability is that the steamboats sent fo the seems of the catastrophe did not return in time to enable it to leave. It may be expected in early this morning.

The Delta remarks: It is seldom that the press has been to proof a social calamity, so sudden, unexpected.

The Delta remarks: It is seldom that the press has had to record a social calamity, so sudden, unexpected, and distressing as that which has just swept away from Last Island so many of our fellow-citizens, destroying 116 and maining, it is likely, as many more. Such calamities, like earthquakes and volcanis cruptions, seem to come as dread dispensations of Providence, to humble and chastise the pride of man, by inpressing him with the sense of powers beyond his control, and dangers that befile his forecast, and set at naught all his inventions. One night's temperature of the seasons whath—one night's noheaving of the seasons.

set at naught all his inventions. One night's temperatures wrath—one night's upheaving of the sea—sends desolation and bereavement to more than a hundred hearts and hearths where, haply, hope and all bright visions of the future a moment before found an abode, and hurled into watery graves, without warning, as many who were dreaming of to morrow, and the social gladness it might bring forth.

The most well known among the victims of this calanity was the Hon. J. C. Beatty of the Parish of Lafourche. He was an old and prominent citizen of the section in which he resided; was one of the old-time politicians of the State—having once been a cancidate for Congress in his District against the Hon. Trasimond Landry, and having served both as a member of the Convention to frame a new Constitution and in the General Assembly; and was a member of the Senate when he was lost. His loss will be felt as a severe social bereavement.

He by Landry and Michael Landry, who are found in the list of the victims, were members of one of the oldest, largest and wealthest families in Louisians. from which some of its first civil and political positions have been supplied. Their loss will be widely felt and

mourned.

We fear the chapter of fatalities attending the late storm in the Gulf is not yet fluished, and anticipate bad tilings from other portions of the coast from Galveston especially—every moment. Two Texan s camers have been due for several days, and have been doubtless delayed by the storm.

The following items are from The Bez:

The stramer A. Fuselier, Capt. Bowles, arrived last evening from the Lower Coast, whither she had gone to the assistance of the Ceres, previously reported ashere. She found her hard aground at Magnolia Plantation, 46 miles below the city; and after having parted ceveral lines in endeavoring to haul her off, without success, left her. She will return to-morrow of her and make another trial.

We learn that the steamship Texas was dispatched last evening it search of the Nautilus and Perseverance, which latter vessels are now several days oversure from Brazos and Galveston respectively. It began to blow from the east early on Sanday, and continued until Wednesday morning. It commenced to rain on Sunday night, and kept it up fortly-eight hours without intermission. The rain and the wind together lave done great demage to the crops of corn, cotton without intermission. The rain and the wind together have done great damage to the crops of corn, cotton and sugar. All the creeks and bayous are overflowed, and but little is known yet as to the extent of the damage done to the crops. The railroad bridge across the Bayou Sara was washed away, and is a total loss to the West Feliciana Railroad Company. A large potition of the left bank of the Bayou Sara caved in, carrying with it the front galleries of P. Lebret's at se, and the most gallery of another small building occupied by Mr. Bugby, and swallowing up the whole of the street in front of these buildings. Many fences, stables, out buildings and trees are blown down.

Capt. Joffrion, of the steamer Bella Donna, who artived yesterday morning from Fort Adams, states that

Capt. Joilinon, of the steamer Bena Donna, who artived yesterday morning from Fort Adams, states that
the storm was felt very severely in the neighborhood
of Bayon Sare, damaging materially the cotton, sugar
and corn crops. The backs of the liver caved in, cartying analy the residences of Mesers. Tebrut and Burglin. No lives, we are giad to be informed, were lost.
Captain W. S. Brown of the steamboat Conqueror,

k nown and highly esteemed gentleman of Lafourche or Attakapar, and with several of who in their families have perished. Among others are A. M. Foley, J. C. Beatty, Capt. Ratier, &c.

The numerous friends of Cel. W. W. Pagh, of As.